

TAKING BATANGAS AND LIPA.

HOW PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS CAPTURED TOWNS IN COFFEE-RAIS.

ING DISTRICTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cavite, Manila Bay, July 2, via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—Reports of the overrunning of the province of Batangas by the troops of Aguinaldo are slowly reaching headquarters, and they show that while the city of Batangas fell without a struggle there was a prolonged and bloody contest about the city of Lipa, perhaps the richest coffee centre in the island of Luzon. Lipa was attacked first, and the Spanish garrison offered a stout resistance. The rebels fought their way to the city, and then dug a series of trenches in commanding positions. The investment of the place lasted for ten days, during which the fire from the trenches swept the city.

The Spaniards took refuge behind the walls of churches and other well-built structures, but were forced out by hunger. Their food supply was cut off, and an eye-witness in describing the scenes says that the Spaniards kept to their fortifications during daylight, but at night came out like jackals and wandered about in search of food and water. They ate decayed fruit and the crusts that they found in kitchens, and drank rain water from the gutters.

The rebels kept up a fire both day and night, and in the end the Spaniards were forced to surrender. Lipa was looted at once, and when the victorious insurgents marched into Batangas ignorant natives offered diamonds, gold and silver jewelry and other valuables at absurdly low prices. Lipa boasts of prettier homes than Manila, and but little escaped the horde that sacked the town.

AGUINALDO'S SUCCESSFUL TRICK.

The pent-up desire for revenge against a traditional enemy and a natural instinct for freebooting were given full sway.

Batangas was taken largely by strategy on the part of the rebel leaders. Simultaneously with the arrival of the forces from Lipa the steamer Bulusan, given to Aguinaldo by a wealthy insurgent, came steaming into the harbor. The crew had lined her decks with heavy bamboo fashioned like guns, and although she had nothing heavier than a Mauser aboard the effect was the same.

The Spanish feared a bombardment and hastily raised a white flag. The surrender of Batangas and the capture of Lipa gave the insurgents 600 prisoners, nearly one thousand rifles, several field pieces, a large amount of stores and complete control of the rich and populous province of Batangas.

Most of the rifles and ammunition were sent to Cavite, but it was decided to keep the prisoners at home. The latter could be guarded more readily and fed with greater ease than at Cavite.

With the complete triumph of the insurgent arms, all of the troops that could be spared were dispatched to other provinces.

In the zenith of the trade days Lipa made an annual exportation of coffee to the value of \$3,000,000. But two years ago a pest attacked and killed most of the plants. Recently a second insect, that it is hoped will kill the first, was brought from Brazil, and the growers are preparing to replant. Lipa has long been noted as a coffee centre, and at one time boasted fifty thousand inhabitants.

TOWN DESTROYED BY A VOLCANO.

It was originally founded in 1605, but has been moved twice and twice rebuilt. The original town was located on the shores of Lake Bomban, but was totally wiped out by an eruption of Taal volcano in 1754. The site was then moved to a place called Paninsingun, but there was a scarcity of water and the town was soon moved to the present site, which is seventeen miles from Batangas.

The temperature is exceptionally cool, the city being high above the level of the sea; but it is not a healthy place. It is very damp, and fever and malaria are prevalent. The dampness is ascribed to the presence or existence of the coffee plantations.

The most attractive structures are a stone viaduct crossing a deep ravine north of the town and the Roman Catholic Church and convent. Up to the close of the eighteenth century the Lipa district was a great wheat producer, but now none is raised. The district grows a small amount of sugar.

Batangas, although the capital of the province, the home of the principal officials, and the seat of justice, is not as important a place as Lipa, or other cities of the province. It is poorly located, has miserable water, and half a dozen very severe fires have further marred it. It is fairly well built, and there are several sugar mills near it. The insurgents have restored partial order to Lipa and Batangas, but trade has suffered immensely.

Sugar, coffee, copra and oil can be bought far below their market value, and local business is still at a standstill. It will take a force of American troops to finally restore order.

DEWEY WRITES TO LIVINGSTON.

GLAD A SOUTHERNER MOVED THE THANKS OF CONGRESS.

Atlanta, Aug. 10.—Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last papers that you are the author of that resolution in the House of Representatives of the resolutions extending to me the thanks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1.

I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely indebted to you as the author of that resolution, bringing as it does, the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But I feel a great pleasure in acknowledging my debt of gratitude, and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in bringing to me that great distinction.

It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermont, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the North, but one from the Far South. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no South, no North, no East, no West, but only a united people.

Again thanking you most cordially, I remain very respectfully and sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

To the Hon. L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives.

NEWS FROM CAMP ALGER.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Two deaths have been reported since yesterday, those of Private C. P. Van Buren, Company A, 13th Pennsylvania, and Private C. J. Jantz, Company C, 3d New York.

Despite fumes waist deep and muddy roads the Second Division yesterday reached Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, covering a two days' march in one day. The troops were drenched, and had to camp on ground made soft by rain. Under the circumstances the march was highly successful. The quartermaster's department performed its work well.

Thirty-one typhus patients will be taken to Fort Mifflin, of which number twelve are from the 3d New York, four each from the 10th Indiana and the 9th Massachusetts, three each from the 2d Michigan, the 7th Illinois and the 5th Michigan and one each from the 6th Pennsylvania and the 3d Michigan. The absence of field hospitals hampers the surgeons.

CARRANZA REAPPEARS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—Lieutenant Ramon de Carranza, who was supposed to have sailed for England three weeks ago, in accordance with an order from the Canadian Government to leave the country, appeared here again to-day. He refused to say where he had been.

Mr. St. Pierre, Carranza's lawyer, says that the lieutenant has been on a visit to St. Pierre, where he has been superintending the sending of blockade runners to Cuba. His work being ended, and peace being at hand, he has come to his fatherly friends here before sailing for Europe.

IMMUNES AT SAVANNAH.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The 3d Regiment of immunes, commanded by Colonel Ray, is at Savannah, Georgia, where it is being vaccinated.

It was expected that the regiment would be sent for Santiago early this week, but it broke in the machinery of one of the transports has de-

Edenia

Lundborg's standard perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

IN MANILA BAY.

A BIG HARBOR UNPROTECTED FROM THE TROPICAL TYPHOON.

ROMANTIC STORIES CONNECTED WITH CORREGIDOR—CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY—AROUND THE BAY.

Cavite, June 29.

The man who declared that the navies of the world could ride on Manila Bay spoke the truth, but in order not to let the truth suffer by omission it would be well to advise the navies of the world to get out of it when the typhoon comes in. The harbor is large and beautiful, and the anchorage is good, but nature did not properly protect it. The highlands are too far away to break the force of the terrible revolving storm of the Far East. In October, 1882, a typhoon sent eleven ships and a steamer ashore, dismasted another, and sent three more into collision, and other casualties have been frequent. It is also the scene of frequent squalls so common to the tropics, and the sturdier whaleboats of the American fleet have picked up several water-logged native craft since their control of affairs here.

There is perhaps no harbor in the world so completely landlocked that shipping at anchor enjoys absolute protection, but still Manila must suffer by comparison even if it is on account of her proximity to the place where nature makes her typhoons. There are protected places, however, and the development of the group of islands when progress and modern methods are let in will bring them into use. The anchorage off the mouth of the Pasig River in front of the city of Manila is probably the most exposed point anywhere on the harbor. There is a little breakwater there hardly large enough to serve as a foundation for its long name, and it does no good to shipping.

Still, the bay must command admiration from the warrior's, the business man's or the artist's point of view. It can be made absolutely impregnable; it is a great highway for both foreign and domestic commerce, and it is endowed with many pretty scenic features. The entrance to this great body of water is one of the prettiest spots in the Orient. The majestic bluffs at the outer end of Mariveles Bay form the north head; then come Boca Chica, the narrow entrance to the bay; then Corregidor, rugged and high; then Boca Grande, the large entrance, and on the south the jagged rock El Fraile. West of Corregidor and distant about a mile juts up a barren rock called the Haycock, and south of the island and closer to it rises Caballo, which with its little plain bayward and perpendicular rock seaward resembles a legless sea chair. Corregidor rises abruptly from the sea to a height of 435 feet. It is over three miles long, and makes an impressive picture from the sea.

THE ROMANCE OF CORREGIDOR.

The gateway to Manila abounds in history and romance. Corregidor was twice a St. Helena for high church dignitaries, and was for years dreaded as a desert isle. Its prettiest romance is the legend of how the three principal points at the entrance to the bay got their names. Early in the seventeenth century there came to Manila in a Mexican galleon a family named Velez. Maria, one of the daughters, was a pretty girl with more dash than pety in her make-up, and when her family placed her in the convent of Santa Clara she promptly fell in love with a handsome young Franciscan friar. He, too, was weak, and they decided to renounce their orders and flee.

They decided to go to the ancient town of Camaya, in the little land-locked bay on the north side of the entrance to the harbor, and there await the next galleon to Mexico. They eloped by night and safely reached their destination. Their going scandalized Manila and they were proclaimed. The town clerk warned all who heard him that to harbor the culprits would bring severe penalty. Their course was finally discovered, and one of the city corregidores (aldermen) headed an expedition composed of a notary and twelve arquebusers for their capture.

The couple had fared badly. Maria had escaped from the convent in a monk's habit, but once on the bay had resumed female garb. They missed the galleon and fell among unfriendly natives. The latter attempted to take the girl and the friar defended her. The corregidor reached the beach at Camaya to find Maria lying on the sand bleeding and unconscious, with the wounded friar kneeling at her side. The culprits were brought back to Manila, and while Maria Velez was sent to Mexico to end her days in a cloister, the monk was banished to the jungle, there to seek to save a few native souls to remove the taint from his own. Camaya took the name of the pretty girl who had found its shores inhospitable, and has ever since been called Mariveles. The island was named for the sturdy corregidor, while the lonely rock off alone on the other side of Boca Grande was named for the erring friar. Not only did Camaya and the bay take the name Mariveles, but the natives applied it to the mountain range back of the town.

Mariveles is of no importance, despite the fact that it was once a provincial capital, the harbor, although small, is a good one. It has been used as a quarantine and signal station, and only boasts of a few score of houses. It is beautiful, fertile, and the well-wooded steep mountains named for Maria Velez rise abruptly all about it. Nature has erected battlements that will permit the perfect defense of the harbor. The Spanish mounted twenty good-sized guns on and between the two harbor heads, but it was the man behind the gun that was lacking.

When Dewey's entrance into the bay was betrayed by a sparking funnel only one of the batteries, either the one on the south mainland or El Fraile, and probably the latter, opened fire. There was a flashing of signals from both the heights of Corregidor and the signal station at Mariveles, but the guns were silent.

THE UNKNOWN BATTERY OF EL FRAILE.

The existence of the battery on El Fraile was not known, although from the shelf of masonry and cement built on the side of the rugged rock the work of completing the battery must have consumed several months. Consul Williams did not know of its existence, and none of the other advisers of Admiral Dewey reported it. The American ships fell past within two hundred yards of it, unconscious of the danger they were in. Corregidor could be made a veritable flanking battery for over three miles, and if properly manned would make a hard gantlet to run. Batteries could also be placed on both heads, El Fraile and Caballo, and both channels of Luzon recede toward it on either side and nothing could approach unobserved.

Corregidor's loftiest peak is surmounted by a fine modern lighthouse, and when in use the light can be seen twenty miles to sea. Boca Chica is about two miles wide, although a cape or two on the north head, outside of Mariveles Bay, and half a dozen reefs reduce the channel to about half that width. There is no bar, and plenty of water. The average depth is about thirty fathoms, and near Corregidor the lead has shown fifty-nine fathoms with no bottom. Boca Grande, from Cabello to the south heads, is five miles wide, but from Cabello to El Fraile is but a trifle over three miles, so that may be said to be the width of the channel. There is an average depth of at least twenty-five fathoms.

There is plenty of water in the harbor, although there are shoals of the bay, along the province of the north end of the bay, and two and three fathoms close to the shore at Cavite and Manila, and to fifteen near Pampanga. There is deep water in many places very close to

shore, and deep water generally a short distance off shore. The water in the middle of the harbor is generally very deep, some of the soundings showing twenty fathoms. There is, in fact, too much water in the harbor.

The land on the west and south side of the harbor is high, but on the east and north sides it is very low. Pampanga, on the north, is low and marshy, with a large number of sloughs and small rivers emptying into the bay. Manila stands upon low lands, and the Pasig drains a low area back to the Laguna. The country around Cavite is also low, as it is further down the bay to the hills and mountains south of the entrance. The shores are generally well wooded, and are perennially green. The harbor's greatest width is from northwest to southeast, and the distance is normally thirty miles. The distance about the bay by the shore line from the north head at the entrance to the south head is 125 miles.

THE PASIG RIVER.

The Pasig is the principal stream that finds its way to the bay, and it is narrow and shallow, although a convenient avenue for the business of the city and the suburban trade. It is navigable for a short distance for vessels drawing thirteen feet, and the principal craft are small steamers, launches and cascos or lighters. Two moles run out from the mouth, one from near the citadel on the south bank and the other from the business suburb of Binondo, on the north bank. At the end of the latter there is a lighthouse not in use since the blockade began. The Pasig runs back to Laguna de Bay, a large but shallow body of water. The land along the river and part of that on the Laguna is fertile. The Laguna, although shallow, is an element in the commerce of the island.

The shores of Manila Bay are dotted with little Spanish and native towns, which, however small, invariably have a handsome cathedral that boasts of both age and architectural beauty, but Manila and its suburbs embrace a large portion of the population. The surroundings are beautiful. Away to the south a cone-shaped volcano sends up the black smoke of internal fire; the tropical sea lends a glow and a brightness, and the tropical storm shows some clouds in blacks, drabs and slates. The native is an industrious fisher, and his favorite craft is a long dugout, with a dangerously narrow beam and outriggers on both sides. The larger vessels are the Chinese junk and sampan. The smaller sails are of either cloth or canvas, but the larger are mats of closely woven leaves.

DEWEY'S MEN AT PRACTICE.

INDUSTRIOUS WORK WITH THE GUNS TO KEEP UP THEIR FAMOUS SKILL.

Manila Bay, June 29 (With Admiral Dewey's Fleet off Manila).—Dewey's gunners have not lost their cunning. They are the same dead shots who sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom drawer of David Jones's locker, and they are ready for more real gunnery. That they may not forget their cunning or lose the knack they are constantly kept in practice. The Olympia has a rehearsal of the real thing five days each week and the rest of the fleet, down to the auxiliary cruiser McCulloch, follows the lead to a liberal extent. There is no needless waste of ammunition, for it is too precious for all that, but sub-calibers are used. Small shells inserted in large tubes in cases are inserted in the heavier guns, and save for the size of the projectile, the results obtained are the same.

The gunners fire at a floating target, which is towed past the ships by a launch, and the accuracy of their firing is wonderful. Each of the moving targets is surmounted by a red flag, usually about two feet square. One of that kind was used by the Olympia yesterday, and at ranges varying from three hundred to seven hundred yards the flag was punctured fifty times. The short staff from which it fluttered was splintered, and the float itself was badly shattered by the keen-eyed, cool-headed Americans behind the guns. There was simply no wild shooting, and if it had been real instead of mimic warfare, every projectile would have performed its part.

August Kullwein is the gunner of the flagship, and proud is he of the crews under him. The marksmanship of every cruiser in the fleet is far above the average. There is naturally the keenest kind of rivalry. The men have developed the liveliest interest in their work, and closely watch that of their rivals. They enter into target practice with great spirit.

The men on the McCulloch are receiving regular instructions in gunnery, and are showing marked improvement. In addition to her two 2-inch guns and four 6-pounders, two 37-millimetre revolving Hotchkiss cannon captured from the Spanish have been mounted on her decks, and she would make a tough customer for any small craft to tackle. The fleet will keep up its practice until there is more real work, and when that is done the routine that gives precision and makes perfection will be resumed.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG VOLUNTEER.

GERARD MERRICK LIVES, OF THE ROUGH RIDERS, SUGGESTS AT HOME TO TYPHOID CON.

Gerard Merrick Lives, a member of Troop K, Rough Riders, died at his home, No. 238 West Seventy-first-st., on Tuesday afternoon, from typhoid fever, which he contracted nearly three weeks ago at Tampa, where he was in camp with the Rough Riders. He came to this city from Tampa by train, arriving here on Saturday. He was a member of Rutgers, and joined the Rough Riders, believing that they would see service first.

His family knew little of his life in camp. When his regiment started for Santiago he failed to get a carbine, and was left with the members of his troop at Tampa. Two weeks ago he said, in a letter home: "We have got tents at last." He was, while in camp, one of the seven men who had charge of the Rough Riders.

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ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The following Army and Navy orders have just been issued:

ARMY.

Major HENRY LAMOTHE, surgeon, 1st Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, assistant quartermaster-general, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Mifflin, Pa., to take charge of the 1st Cavalry.

Colonel WELLS WILLARD, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, U. S. A., will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date:

Major WILLIAM H. CLAPP, from the 24th Infantry to the 11th Infantry. He will join his regiment.

Major ALFRED C. MARKLEY, from the 11th Infantry to the 24th Infantry. He will join his regiment.

First Lieutenant DEAN C. HOWARD, assistant surgeon, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., to take charge of the 1st Cavalry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY WAGNER, 4th Cavalry.

Captain HENRY A. SHAW, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Key West, Fla., and will report to the commanding officer, United States General Hospital, Key West, Fla., for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. SHANNON, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty.

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Leave of absence for one month is granted Major H. A. BRADLEY, surgeon, 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to take charge of the 1st Cavalry.

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United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Major JOHN W. WALKER, 1st Cavalry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Private THOMAS G. WOODBURY, 16th Infantry, is extended ten days.